THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE "HIBERNIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, August 8.—The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the 29th of July, passed this point to-day. The *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 27th, and the *New York* and *City of Baltimore* on the 28th. The U. S. gunboat *Sacramento* was at Queenstown, short of coal.

It is reported that an armistice of nine months has been agreed upon at Vienna.

The House of Lords has decided that Mrs. Yelverton has failed to prove the validity of her marriage.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols, 89¼@90 for money. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £175,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 43¼@44¼ per cent. discount; Erie Railroad, 42@43.

The Cotton sales at Liverpool for the week were 33,500 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull at ⅛d. decline.

Breadstuffs quiet and tending downwards.

Provisions dull and easier.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

Pay of Colored Soldiers.

The War Department has issued an order in the case of colored soldiers, which directs that all enlisted, freed on or before April 19, 1861, shall be mustered for pay accordingly, and be paid the difference between the amount heretofore received and the full pay allowed white soldiers during the same period; the question of freedom have to be ascertained by the oath of the soldier, taken anyconnection with such other trustworthy inforeversation as can be obtained. This order is issued last under provision of act of Congress approved July such 17th, 1864.

Senate Postmaster.

The Colonel H. O. Kent, Postmaster of the Senate, make been removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and have no a Assistant Postmaster appointed to fill produces a Union party.

Liberal Wright's Order Revoked.

necessary verts number assigning General Wright to comsuch brute troops north of the Potomac has been revoked.

Gold Trading Forbidden.

General Banks has forbidden the traffic in gold in his Department, except upon the condition that the purchaser deposit the gold purchased in the Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, for which deposit the seller and the purchaser will be held alike responsible, and which may be drawn by such depositor from the Treasury upon presentation to the Assistant Treasury of the Provost Marshal-General of satisfactory explanations of the purposes to which it is to be applied.

Prize Cases.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—Prize schooner *Scotia*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Connecticut*; prize schooners *San Juan* and *Prince Alfred*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.

Plantation Rations.

By order of General Banks the weekly ration of each laborer on the plantations in his department will hereafter be as follows:—

Five pounds pork or bacon, or eight pounds beef; five pounds fresh ground corn meal; two pounds flour or soft bread; one pound beans or peas; nine ounces sugar; one gill vinegar; one gill molasses; one half-ounce adamantine or star candles; four ounces soap; three ounces fine salt; three pounds of potatoes or other suitable vegetables.

Children under twelve years of age will receive half rations, for which no charge will be made, and the sick shall be furnished with coffee, tea, rice, or other suitable farinaceous diet.

Laborers must be invariably paid in United States currency, and the money counted out to the laborer in the presence of an officer, duly authorized by the Provost Marshal of the parish in which the parties reside.

Employers who sell articles of merchandise to their employees will not be permitted to charge them more than ten per cent. advance upon the net cost of the articles.

A New Name.

The station on the northern shore of the James river, now known as Wilson's Landing, has been christened "Fort Pocahontas" by General Butler.

National Banks.

The First National Bank of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, capital $240,000, George F. Tripp, President, Reuben Nye, Cashier; Second National Bank of Galesburg, Illinois, capital $50,000, David Sanborn, President, Albert C. Reed, Cashier; First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, capital $50,000, William Price, President, John Burns, Cashier, have been established since 30th of July.

Appointment.

General Butler has appointed David C. G. Field Financial Clerk of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, relieving H. H. Bennett.

Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that—

Lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers, and peddlers, under the new law, though associated in business, must take license individually, and cannot be licensed as a firm. Where persons belonging to either class have taken license as a firm, such license, with the approval of the collector, may be transferred to a member of the firm, and the others must take a new license.

Where any person shall claim an exemption from a license tax, as dealer, manufacturer, apothecary, confectioner, eating-house keeper, tobacconist, cattle broker, builder, contractor, or insurance agent, because of his annual receipts being less than the sum which determines the liability according to the act, it will devolve on him to show to the satisfaction of the Assistant Assessor that his annual sales or receipts do not exceed that sum, and the Assistant Assessor may demand of him a statement in writing of his actual and estimated receipts. If he shall fail to satisfy the Assistant Assessor of the amount of his receipts or sales, the Assistant Assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and assess the license tax as in his judgment may appear just. If he should be unabled to obtain evidence sufficient to justify him in making an assessment, it will be his duty to report the case to the Assessor, who may proceed under the 14th section of the act to elicit the necessary evidence, on the basis of which the assessment may be made.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 8.—Rumors of the Rebel invasion, which were so rife on Saturday, are now subsiding. It is believed there are very few armed Rebels now in Maryland. I have the highest authority for saying that General Grant's army will vigorously continue the siege of Petersburg and Richmond, and that everything looks more cheering in that quarter than heretofore.

Philadelphia Scouts in Adams County.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GETTYSBURG, August 8.—A detachment of cavalry from Philadelphia have been operating in our county for some days past in the capacity of scouts. They have rendered very efficient service in making arrests, and furnishing information in regard to the enemy. They have captured a considerable number of Rebels and arrested some deserters from our ranks. Among the Rebels captured was one who claimed to be a brother of the Rebel General Stuart, of raid memory. Of this fact there seems to be no doubt. The prisoners were handed over to Provost Marshal Thompson, and promptly disposed of as the circumstances of each case required.

[NOTE.—The company here alluded to is Captain R. E. Evans' company of Philadelphia Scouts.]

THIRD EDITION.

REBEL INVASION.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

HARRISBURGERS SERENE.

GOV. CURTIN AND THE PEOPLE.

WHAT THEY SAY—HOW THEY ACT.

THE SUFFERERS AT CHAMBERSBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 7.—Well, the Rebel raid into Pennsylvania, or invasion, whatever you may choose to term it, appears to be at an end for the present. Official information was received this morning that the Rebels evacuated Hagerstown last evening, and that their forces encamped between Sharpsburg and Sheppardstown during the night. It is also rumored that they carried off a number of the most prominent citizens of Hagerstown as hostages. Of the truth of this report you have been advised from more reliable sources.

I expected to find much excitement at Harrisburg when I arrived here. The reverse was the fact. The citizens were as calm and placid as a "summer's eve"—not an entirely new quotation, but one that will best convey to the masses the real condition of the denizens of this town, under the exciting rumors of "another raid in Pennsylvania."

I intend to write facts, and to make no comments upon matters that have been presented to my reflection. "Charles Coldstream," when looking into the crater at Mount Vesuvius, was not more serene in temperament than are the people of Harrisburg in regard to all prospective raids against their town. They say with "Sir Charles," "there is nothing in it," or if there is "Heaven only can help us, for Governor Curtin cannot."

Now a word about Governor Curtin. As the people tell me I write. They say that he has been too generous in his reply to the powers that be at Washington, by obeying all their commands and furnishing all the men needed by them; that thus the resources of Pennsylvania for State defense, have been weakened, and when Pennsylvania is threatened, and the Government is appealed to for defense, it says, "Oh, take care of yourselves; you have men and money enough. Organize a militia force, and you will never fear an invasion."

"They laugh at us," say the people, referring to the action of the War Department, "and thus the Rebel torch is applied to the firesides of our brethren, and hundreds of our citizens are made penniless. Give us such a man as Seymour (only the words of the people, mind you), say they, and Pennsylvania would not to-day be at the mercy of such scoundrels. What if he does on every occasion thwart the aims of the General Government by refusing to supply it with men? By such conduct *he takes care of his own State*, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, he is eminently right in doing so."

Mind you, all this while, since the General and State Government refuses to defend them, according to their own argument, there is no organization for home defense. Of the thousands of healthy and stalwart men among them, and in the country between this point and the State line, not a thousand men have stepped forward and signified their willingness to enlist in the defense of their homes.

I stood before Governor Curtin yesterday and heard men say that they were willing to go forth as an *independent force* (of cavalry it was in this case), provided the Governor would give them a statement, in case of their capture, that they went out in defense of their homes alone, that they thus might escape the fate of guerillas and bushwackers (hanging), should such capture take place.

My blood tingled in my veins as I listened to the appeal of these cowards—men (in human form at least) who have not the manliness or moral courage to come forward and reply to the Governor's last call, rather preferring to retire to the boasted quiet of their homes the moment the "emergency" ceases to exist. I write against the people of my own State, and set me down like "Dogberry" once requested, if you please.

It was a sad sight yesterday that was presented at the United States Hotel, where two hundred persons, women and children principally, were waiting transportation over the different railroads diverging from this point to the homes of their friends.

They were all sufferers by the Rebel incendiarism at Chambersburg, and most of them were penniless. Our humane friend Hutchinson, of the United States, furnished those unable to pay with food and shelter during the time of their stay, and finally succeeded in having them conveyed over the railroads free of charge.

I saw the tear slowly trickle down the eye of many a maid, wife, and mother, at the recital of the trials they endured at the Rebels' hands, and even amid their tears saw the smile which boasted of a terrible righting of all their woes some of these days.

Some of those who suffered at Chambersburg, well deserved the fate meted to them, because of their well-known sympathies with the Rebel Government; but unfortunately in this case, as in many others, the innocent have been obliged to share the same treatment.

The Legislature meets on Tuesday next. The people look too it with much interest. It is to be trusted that ample measures will be provided for the defense of the State in all such emergencies as those through which we have just passed, and that the default may not longer exist with the Executive as has been assumed. COL.

THE INVASION.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

NONE NORTH OF THE POTOMAC

The following despatch has just been received here from the cashier of the Chambersburg Bank:—

"CHAMBERSBURG, August 8.—There are now no Rebels this side of the river. Communication is open again to Hagerstown.

"GEORGE R. MESSERSMITH,
"Cashier Bank of Chambersburg."

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

HARRISBURG, August 8.—A despatch was received at headquarters in this city, at 9 o'clock this morning, from the military operator at Hagerstown, announcing that all was quiet on the Potomac.

Louisville to be Fortified.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The Common Council of this city, by request of the military authorities, will furnish four hundred men to-morrow (Monday) to throw up fortifications for the defense of the city against possible contingencies.

SYMPATHY OF THE SWISS FOR OUR CAUSE.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY SEWARD

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Government has been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, "in favor of the American Union, and of the measures taken by the Government at Washington for the abolition of slavery," and at which an address was adopted, offering "the most ardent prayers that, inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves forever under the star-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant without distinction of race at the North as at the South."

The Secretary of State has responded as follows:—

"*To the People of Geneva*:—

"I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States.

"By his command, I give you thanks, in the name of all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken.

"Your address adds strength to the already strong chain which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Europe.

"The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whatever else may fall, that it will not be the people of the United States who will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic faction.

"With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient servant and sincere friend, WM. H. SEWARD.

"Department of State, Washington, July 30, 1864."

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

FATE OF REBEL MINING OPERATIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE REBELS SPRING A MINE.

HEADQUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, August 5—Midnight.—From numerous deserters who have entered our lines within the last week, it had been discovered that the Rebels were mining in several places on our front. We were therefore fully prepared, though somewhat surprised, when, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a mine blew up between our line and that of the enemy, the explosion being immediately succeeded by rapid and successive volleys of musketry. The smoke from the explosion had hardly cleared away when our men answered the Rebel fire and drowned the Rebel yell with their wild cheer of derision at the failure of their mining operations.

THE OBJECT OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy, in all probability, intended to have blown up a sap we had run out towards their line, and charge through the opening. They had, however, sadly miscalculated their distance, and the explosion took place five rods in advance of the head of the sap. Not a particle of the debris was thrown into any portion of our lines, and the sharpshooters did not even think it necessary to abandon the sap.

The explosion could, of course, bear no comparison in magnitude with that of Burnside's mine. A mass of dirt, thirty feet in diameter, was thrown in the air to the height of one hundred feet, the centre portion being elevated considerably above the sides.

NO CHARGE.

It was immediately perceived by the enemy that their mine was a failure, and they consequently satisfied themselves with rising behind their works and pouring in their musketry fire. The main part of the firing was on Ames' front; but it afterwards extended slightly to the front of Burnside's right. The artillery fire was almost as heavy as on the ever-memorable Saturday.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES—THE ARTILLERY FIRING.

The Rebels developed a number of new batteries, and fired with far more accuracy than they have hitherto been accustomed to do. One peculiar feature in connection with this fire was its extraordinary rapidity. At General Butler's headquarters it is said to have sounded like almost one continuous roar.

The splendid firing of Dow's 1st Connecticut mortar battery attracted universal attention, especially for the accuracy with which the commander dropped shell after shell in a 10-pound Parrott Rebel battery whose enfilading fire has been seriously annoying, drove the enemy from their guns and silenced their battery for the time being.

The losses are but trifling, hardly more than would have been sustained through an ordinary day's picket firing. That of the enemy must have been more severe, as they exposed themselves in firing their first volley and were in full range of our batteries, greatly superior in numbers to theirs.

ACTING GENERAL STEADMAN WOUNDED.

Colonel Griffin A. Steadman, of the 11th Connecticut, who has been in command of a brigade since the opening of the campaign, was severely if not mortally wounded, by a musket-shot through the stomach. This is one of the most severe blows the corps has sustained for some time, and has given rise to a deep and universal feeling of regret.

General Ames, by whose side Colonel Steadman was standing when he received his wound, in announcing the fact to General Ord, stated that we had lost one of the finest soldiers in the army. Few men have more personal friends, and fewer possess those rare personal qualities that distinguished the Colonel, and attracted all with whom he came in contact.

He has been repeatedly recommended for the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry and skill upon the battle-field, and last evening a despatch was sent to Washington, indorsed by both General Ord and General Butler, earnestly recommending that he at once receive his appointment.

General Ord, at the commencement of the fight, was on the extreme front, examining the position of the enemy, but hurried to his headquarters, ready to meet any move on the part of the enemy.

COUNTERMINING.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH CORPS, in the Field, August 6, Daybreak.—From a careful examination of the crater formed by the explosion last evening, Captain Farquhar, Chief Engineer of the corps, has been led to believe that the enemy imagined we were mining from the head of the sap, and endeavored to countermine us. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the Rebels have been calling out to our line, "How about your mine?" with other similar expressions. If this be the true state of the case, they certainly wasted a considerable amount of ammunition.

LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

Last night was rendered rather anomalous by the continuance of musketry at intervals until morning. As I write, however, everything has subsided to the usual state of quiet.

RESERVES.

A division of the 2d Corps was sent up last night and formed in the rear of that of General Ames. Other troops were also in motion; so that it is highly probable that if the enemy had charged they would have met an extremely warm reception.

THE AFFAIR AT NEW CREEK, VA.

Despatch from General Kelley.

CUMBERLAND, August 5.—Major-General Couch:—My forces repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New creek. General McCausland and General Bradley T. Johnson's forces attacked that post at 3 P. M. The fight continued until long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy—will not exceed twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defense, under the command of Colonel Stevenson, Colonel Hay, and Major Simpson.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

—A statue of the Empress Josephine is to be erected in Paris on the square before the Alma bridge.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE INVASION.

RETREAT OF REBELS FROM MARYLAND

OBJECT OF THE RAID ACCOMPLISHED

BALTIMORE, August 8, 2·30 P. M.—The *American* says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire Rebel force yesterday evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, moving off in great haste. Their rearguard crossed at Sheppardstown at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance of the invaders crossed at Hancock about the same time.

Previous to leaving they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown yesterday, and arrested and carried off four prominent citizens as hostages for the Rebel citizens of that town, arrested by order of General Hunter.

From the south side of the Potomac we learn that Early has been moving up the valley towards Winchester with his harvest trains during all last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain, and consequently making but slow progress.

The information received a week ago that the Rebels would make a feint movement merely on Maryland to cover his return trains has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving off towards Staunton.

FROM PETERSBURG.

THE VERY LATEST.

OBJECT OF THE REBELS IN EXPLODING A MINE.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 8·30 A. M.—Nothing of importance has occurred in front of Petersburg since the explosion of the mine on Saturday morning. The object of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the 5th Corps, but that their design was to damage a mine, which they suspected was being dug in front of the 18th Corps.

Certain it is that there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post, when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction the enemy were supposed to be advancing.

As soon as the smoke cleared away, the true state of affairs was discovered, and the firing at once ceased.

A stray ball struck Colonel Steadman, commanding the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, 18th Corps, which soon after resulted in his death. He was a gallant officer, and his services were highly appreciated.

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning at an early hour, when our gunboats, not knowing their intention, opened fire on them, killing and wounding about twenty of them. Nine of them arrived at headquarters on Saturday morning—some of them wounded.

They represent the "Confederacy" as being in a bad way on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday, when the mine was sprung—all leaving their guns, and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the lines; but they soon regained confidence and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which they say was more than an hour and a half after the explosion.

These deserters say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is that they are ordered not to do so; but this would be of no effect if they could afford to buy them—the price being forty cents a piece. They have not been paid off for a long time.

Very little firing took place on Saturday.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

The Rebels—Their Doings and Their Designs.

HARRISBURG, August 8.—The Rebels are now in Virginia. Governor Curtin is busily engaged upon his message to the Legislature.

A secret agent of the State Government has just returned, and reports that all the bridges on the turnpike are repaired between Hancock and Cumberland.

The railroad between those points is not much injured. He followed the Rebels during the raid; he estimated their force at thirty thousand, with five thousand cavalry and thirty pieces of artillery.

He thinks that the invasion of the State by a large force is contemplated by the Rebels at a very early date. In the valley he passed himself off as a Rebel, and was kindly treated by the the residents.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The *Star* says a new military division has been formed, to be known as the Middle Military Division. Major-General Sheridan has been assigned to the command, with Headquarters for the present at Harper's Ferry. This Division is composed of the Department of Washington, Department of the Susquehanna, Middle Department, and the Department of Western Virginia. The status of each department will remain the same as heretofore, the whole simply being placed under the immediate supervision of General Sheridan.

Court of Claims.

The President has appointed ex-Congressman John A. Bingham, of Ohio, the Solicitor for the Court of Claims, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Gibson

Sentence Commuted.

The sentence of John A. Welch, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, sentenced to be shot for desertion, has been commuted to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas during the war.

The Affair at Hagerstown.

When some three hundred cavalry entered Hagerstown on Friday week, the place was held by a small detachment—Cole's Maryland Cavalry and a force of Hunter's infantry.

For some unexplained reason the commander of the infantry withdrew his troops, and returned in the direction of the State line, leaving Cole's men to cover their retreat and hold the Rebels in check. The town was successfully held against the Rebels for some time, but as all were dressed in Federal uniforms which they had stolen at various places, they were enabled to approach unsuspected, and our cavalry getting surrounded, were compelled to cut their way out, with a loss of nine men in prisoners.

The Rebels then took possession of the town, and proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores.

As the merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit of the Rebels this season, the Confederates got but little, with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats, mostly taken from Samuel Ronskulp, hatter.

At the grocery stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses, and at one or two stores they turned molasses out and let it run into the streets.

The Rebels seeing that many of the citizens were frightened and anxious to get away, told them to remain quietly at home and they would not be molested.

The Confederates did not keep faith, and among other acts of robbery they compelled several gentlemen to take the oath, give up their boots and hats, &c.

Jonas Winters, a confectioner, who refused to open his store, had his doors broken in with an axe, and most of his store fixtures destroyed.

Rev. Dabney Ball, at one time pastor of Wesley Church, in this city, was with this marauding party.

A train of cars reported to have been burned by this party when they entered Hagers' town, was destroyed by our own troops in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Rebels, as the cars contained a valuable cargo of freight, including several thousand dollars' worth of liquor. The Rebels had a list of Union men, which is said to have been furnished them by prominent secessionists living in town.

The Rebels left town on the evening of the same day they entered, and Hagerstown remained quiet until last Friday morning, when our informant left, as it was known the Rebels were again advancing on the town in considerable force.

The excitement at Hagerstown on Friday morning was intense, and, as far as the eye could reach, the roads leading to Pennsylvania were lined with every imaginable kind of conveyance, and parties on foot, driving their stock before them.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL RAM "ALBEMARLE."

OUR GUNBOATS ABOUT TO ATTACK HER

ELECTION IN "OLD NORTH STATE."

Rebel Authorities Preventing their Opponents from Voting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 4.—A report has just been received from Roanoke Island, that our gunboats off Plymouth, in Albemarle Sound, intend to give battle to-day to the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, and force her into an engagement.

Last Sunday night she attempted to surprise our fleet, but, being discovered, went back, not daring to make any attack.

The election for Governor of this State takes place to-day. Governor Vance, who is a candidate for re-election, is receiving the hearty support of the authorities at Richmond and also the aid of the Rebel army.

The Rebel authorities are endeavoring to prevent the Holden men from voting, by threats and otherwise, although Holden's majorities in some counties will be heavy. The recent measures resorted to by the Rebel authorities to defeat him makes the result doubtful.

CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEMAN CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Information received from General Sherman's army, leaves no doubt of the capture of General Stoneman, with a portion of the forces under his command.

Sailing of a Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, August 8.—The blockade-runner *Falcon*, having three smoke-stacks and one mast forward, left on Sunday afternoon for Wilmington direct, with a full cargo.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Exchange of Prisoners—The Officers Under Fire at Charleston Released—Names of those Exchanged, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—General Sickles and Governor Hahn were at Charleston harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the Rebel officers, including several brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by General Foster as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the Rebel authorities, who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest.

The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gayly decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by General Sickles to his brother officers on board one of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Washington on Sunday.

An effort is being made by the Rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war; and, it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the Rebel authorities.

Another Account.

OFF CHARLESTON, August 3.—The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, having on board the fifty Rebel prisoners (officers) for exchange, left Hilton Head at 6 P. M. yesterday, and anchored off Morris Island at 6 A. M. this morning.

At 9 A. M. the steamer was again got under way, and moved up to a point opposite Fort Moultrie, where the Rebel steamer (?) *Chesterfield*, having on board the Union prisoners, was in waiting.

On our side the proceedings of exchange were conducted by Major John F. Anderson, of Major-General Foster's staff, assisted by Major E. N. Strong, also of General Foster's staff, and on the Rebel side by Major John Ley, of General Jones' staff.

By 12 M. the exchange was effected, much to the unbounded gratification of all concerned.

As the *Cosmopolitan* moved off hearty cheers were given on both sides. The band on board the *Cosmopolitan* struck up "Home, Sweet Home," which was followed by national and patriotic airs.

While passing among the fleet, the gunboat *Pawnee* fired a salute of thirteen guns, and the crews of all the gunboats and monitors gave vociferous cheers.

On board the *Cosmopolitan*, a most hospitable welcome was extended the Union officers—the arrangements for the same having been made by Majors Anderson and Strong.

During the interview with Major Ley, Major Anderson made arrangements for the exchange of Captain Laurence Motley, of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; Colonel Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment; and the release of Dr. Robinson, of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment.

In passing down the harbor, the steamer ran up to Admiral Dahlgren's flag steamer *Philadelphia*, upon which was Major-General Foster. The returned officers stepped aboard the *Philadelphia*, and received the congratulations of General Foster, Admiral Dahlgren, and others. They will go North by the *Fulton* to-morrow. The occasion is one of the most enlivening that has ever been witnessed in this department. It is a grand gala-day.

The following is a list of the released national officers:—

Brigadier-Generals Seymour, Wessels, Seammon, Shuler, Hickman. Colonels T. G. Grover, R. Mawkins, R. Harrismon, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Lagrange, W. J. Lee, R. White, H. C. Bolinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dana, E. Fardell. Lieutenant-Colonels E. S. Hays, N. B. Hunter, F. N. Higginbotham, G. C. Joslin, W. E. McMakin, D. Miller, W. C. Maxwell, J. D. Mayhew, S. Morfitt, E. Alcott, P. Potsley, S. F. Rogers, J. H. Burnham, C. B. Baldwin, W. G. Bartholimer, W. R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, J. T. Fellins, W. A. Fairbanks, W. Glenn, T. B. Stanford, W. W. Stewart, F. W. Swift, A. W. Taylor, W. P. Lascelle. Majors C. H. Bures, W. F. Baker, E. W. Bates, J. E. Clarke, D. A. Carpenter, W. Grandall, H. D. Crank, J. Hall, J. N. Johnson.—*N. Y. Times.*

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA

WHAT IS DONE WITH OUR COLORED SOLDIERS.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

We have received the Richmond *Enquirer* of August 5, from which we take following:—

Latest from Georgia.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. There was some picket firing during the night, but nothing of importance occurred. Fifty prisoners were captured near Newman, and were sent South from East Point yesterday. About one thousand in all were captured.

The Negro Troops.

Amongst the eleven hundred prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday, at Petersburg, two hundred were negroes; many of them, perhaps all of them, stolen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property, and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

Lately there were many negroes recovered from the raiding party of Kautz and Wilson: their names were very properly published, and their owners informed where they could come and take them. The two hundred black rascals taken alive in the Petersburg trenches (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "no quarter"), now that they are in our hands, are worth half a million. It may be hoped that strict examination will be made amongst them, and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is undoubted, to enlist, or to draft, or procure how they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North: they would have a perfect right to make war upon us with elephants, or to stampede us with wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us—and our men an equal right to kill them—a perfect right therefore, to employ negroes as soldiers.

But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master; and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him. On this point our Government is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners:—unless indeed it recognizes the validity of the emancipation proclamation, as well as of the confiscation act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up those two hundred negroes, along with nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war through the streets of Petersburg; instead of separating them and driving them into a pen by themselves, until their *status* should be ascertained, and their owners (if any) found.

"Two hundred genuine Eboshins sprinkled amongst the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a sight, the moral effect of which upon the slaves of the country could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were not good enough company for the Yankees who marched with them.

Without, however, going further into that matter, for the present, it is enough to remark that we have not as yet heard of any of those two hundred negroes being restored to their owners, nor met with any advertisement that they await identification.

Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not await the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand to pass the whole squad in review, and if he recognizes a stolen or runaway slave of his own or any neighbor, to reclaim him and take possession of him. Any such planter, going to reclaim his slave, if he meets with any difficulty had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superior officer after another until he comes to General Lee.

If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners" to see whether his slave is amongst them—then let him communicate all the facts to the public, through the newspapers.

PRICES IN THE FIRST MARKET YESTERDAY.—Yesterday prices in both the First and Second Markets ranged somewhat lower than usual, and the supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., on hand was abundant to profusion. The following were the ruling prices:—

Cabbage, per head, from $1 to $3; cucumbers, per dozen, $1; cymblins, per dozen, $1; tomatoes, per quart, $1 to $3; onions per quart, $2·50 to $3·50; potatoes, per quart, $1 to $3; snaps, per quart, $1 to $1·50; green peas, per quart, $2 to $2·50; sugar beans, per quart, 50 to $1; corn, per dozen, $5 to $6; beets, per bunch, $1; chickens, per air, $5 to $10; ducks per pair $12 to $16; butter, per pound, $8 to $9; eggs, per dozen, $5 to $6; apples, per quart, 50c. to $1·50; peaches, per quart, $2 to $3·50; pears, per quart, $1 to $2; watermelons, $3 to $8 very fine; cantaloupes, 50c. to $2; fresh meats, per pound, $3 to $4.

In the Second Market the market wagons struck out a great distance beyond the space they usually occupy, and the supply of fruit was very full, especially in watermelons.

AMUSEMENTS.

SANFORD'S BENEFIT, THIS EVENING, AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—A great bill has been provided. Not only has MRS. Garrettson given the free use of the theatre, but a host of volunteers will appear, including such celebrities as Harry Pearson, the Old Folks, Frank Moran, and the entire members of this troupe. This is the last night, as Sanford and troupe leave to-morrow for Saratoga, then return here to organize for a fall season on a new spot on Chesnut street. We look for a speedy return of Sanford and troupe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 75. Noon, 89. Wind, W. by S.

ANOTHER PREVENTIVE OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A simple and ingenious contrivance to prevent accidents on city passenger railways will be tried to-morrow afternoon upon the Green and Coates Street Railway. It is the invention of Mr. Isaac W. Vanhouten, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad car shop, at West Philadelphia, and Mr. Byng. It consists of a frame of plank or sheet-iron placed in front of a car, and carving round the side of the wheel. It rests between the flanges of the pedestals, and is secured to pins in the centre of the pedestal. The frame is notched in the middle and works up and down through the pin-fastenings, so that if the car runs off the track, or obstacles cover the rails, the frame will have a play of three or four inches. With this preventive attached to a car, a person falling on the track would be thrown out into the street and could not get a hand or foot under the wheels.

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The following is a statement of the amount of water pumped by the different Works for the month of July:—

	Gallons.
Fairmount Works	388,734,950
Schuylkill Works	235,587,850
Delaware Works	102,880,000
Twenty-fourth Ward Works	49,693,500
	976,896,310
Average no. gallons per day	31,512,784

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, August 8.—The Market opened dull this morning, and prices have declined, owing to the large receipts and the warm weather; about 2500 head of Beef Cattle arrived and partly sold, at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at prices ranging from 16@16½c. for extra quality; 13@15½c. for fair to good; and 10@12½c. ℔ lb. for common, according to quality; about 150 head sold, to go to Baltimore, at from 7½@8c. ℔ lb., gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

100 P. Hathaway, Chester co., 14@16.
50 Jones McClese, western, 12@14.
20 Owen Smith, western, 14@15.
172 Martin, Foster & Co., western, 14@16½.
64 M. Ullman, western, 15@16½.
85 Gustz, Shanberg & Co., western, 11@14.
43 A. Kennedy, western, 10@12.
100 James McFillen, western, 14@16.
60 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 14@16.
85 P. McFillen, western, 14@16.
33 D. Branson, Chester co., 12@15.

Sheep—The market is dull at about former rates. 8000 head arrived and sold this week at from 6@7¼ cents ℔ lb., gross, as to quality.

Hogs—About 1200 head arrived and sold this week at prices ranging from $15@16 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

Cows—About 150 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard this week at from $30@55 for Springers, and $35 up to $65 ℔ head for Cows and Calves, as to quality.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 8.

In Gold there is very little doing this morning and the market is dull, opening at 259½, advanced and sold at 260 at 11 o'clock, fell off and sold at 258½ at 12, and 259 at half-past 12.

The Stock Market is more active to-day and prices are steady. United States bonds are in demand and there is more doing at an advance; large sales of 5-20s have been made at 106½@106¾, closing firm at the latter rate; and 6s of 1881 at 106½@106¾; 107 was bid for 7-30s. Railroad shares are steady at about former rates, with sales of Reading at 68¾, which is a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 72; Minehill, 62; Catawissa Preferred, 40; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 33; and Wyoming Valley at 88. Bank shares continue firm, but there is very little doing. 133 was bid for Philadelphia, 58½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 100 for Southwark, 47 for Girard, 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics, 54 for City, and 47 for Consolidation.

There is no material change to notice in Oil shares. Producing stocks are in fair demand, and selling at about former rates.

City Passenger Railway shares are dull, and there is very little doing. Quotations are nominal.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market, and the rates are without change. Capital is plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at from 7½ up to 9 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG 8.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R. R.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The advance of the Rebels across the Potomac, and their threatening movements towards Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, engross the attention of the people hereabouts almost exclusively. Proclamations, trumpet-tongued, are issued daily, but fail to bring forward a respectable response from the people, so great is either their apathy towards their country's cause, or their enthralment in the work of filling quotas under the coming draft. For our own part, we must confess we can see no great danger from the army of Early or its movements, if our forces were managed by men of ability. If General Halleck would follow the advice he gave another general some time ago, and send a column up the south bank of the Potomac to Winchester, he would soon force the Rebels to concentrate and fight, and save Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio from the disgrace and damage resulting from a raid. It may be that even better plans have been adopted, but they are very slow of consummation. We understand that General Grant has ordered General Sheridan and General Wright to attack Early at once, and fight the Rebels wherever they are to be found. In the meantime, let us hope that everything may be done to assist the Government in this matter by our State authorities. Our people should at once proceed to fill up their quotas and strengthen the armies of the nation, as they are now approaching final triumphs and decided victories. It is the settled conviction of all thinking men in the army, that the present campaign will close the Rebellion. Let us confirm this conviction by using every means to aid the Government and its military captains.

Matters before Petersburg (with the exception of a failure in Rebel mining operations), are in *statu quo*, and will remain so for some days. General Lee will take advantage of this lull in our siege operations to gather up stores and reinforcements. If offensive operations are delayed for a long period he will, no doubt, feel encouraged to detach several columns of light troops to operate for his own and Hood's temporary relief. His strategy of late, however, with the exception of Early's diversions, seems to be bending towards a steady and permanent concentration of his forces at Richmond and at Atlanta.

General Samuel Jones' retrograde step from his standard of retaliation, in releasing the Union officers placed under fire at Charleston, means something. We have no doubt that the Rebel officers released in return were sorely needed; but we should not be surprised if the fall of Mobile, or the reported capture of Andersonville, Georgia, has something to do with this sudden fit of fellow-feeling. There has been a powerful moral effect worked up somewhere in the "Confederacy," whose first tidings may be expected by us in a day or two.

The Rebels have determined to sustain General Hood in his bloody work at Atlanta. His army was sixty thousand strong when it crossed the Chattahoochee river in retreat. It has lost one-fourth of its fighting strength since that time, but has been reinforced by a large body of militia; all the forces operating in Mississippi, lately under command of Lieutenant-General Stephen Decatur Lee, and a large portion of General Richard Taylor's army from the west bank of the Mississippi river. This swells Hood's army very considerably, but does not make it equal to that of General Sherman in numbers, and certainly not in *morale* and real military strength. Besides, we can reinforce Sherman with fifty thousand veterans in a short time from the Departments of Generals Gandy, Rosecrans, and Steele, and relieve many veterans, now holding the railroad from Atlanta to Nashville, with new troops.

General Stoneman seems to have performed a great work in his recent raid, but unfortunately made an attack upon the partially fortified city of Macon, and was repulsed, and according to ex-United States Senators Howell Cobb and A. Iverson, was captured with many of his men. We do not credit the capture. The repulse may have some foundation, but if Stoneman could get all the way to Macon, his work of destruction to the different railroads must have been immense. The probability is that he succeeded in destroying the railroads to Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus, and Mobile. If we are right in our conjectures our losses can be borne with a good grace and a pleasant face.

General Hood is preparing to leave Atlanta. He thinks his army is large enough to manœuvre with Sherman's in the open country south or west. If he is an able general this is a good movement, and may be productive, temporarily, of advantageous results. But we have every confidence in the superior military ability of General Sherman, and we know his army is now the heaviest of the two in every way.

—The quota of Indiana under the recent call is 35,732. The *State*, under the efficient action of Governor Morton, has an excess of over 12,000.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

That Philadelphia, and the State of which it is the commercial metropolis, should maintain the most intimate relations of amity and intercourse, will be readily admitted. That they are not united as cordially and completely as they ought to be, is not less indisputable. But to say that they are entirely divided against each other, and that the people of this city are chargeable with the fact, is to utter not only a manifest falsehood, but a gross slander.

We believe that there is much good feeling existing between the people of this community and those of the interior; that both appreciate the mutuality of interest which associates them; and that they are desirous to cultivate that sentiment of common good-will and fraternity which should ever animate the inhabitants of the same Commonwealth. If they have not been as well acquainted and as closely affiliated in the past as might have been wished, there were natural causes which kept them asunder.

Pennsylvania is of vast territorial extent, and its surface is covered by dense forests and intersected by huge mountains, which were not long since formidable barriers between the populations occupying its remote sections. This difficulty of intercourse prevented that sense of community which is the growth of constant and familiar commerce. But now avenues of cheap and commodious communication are opened with the interior; the people of all parts of the State have been brought more and more together; the resources of the country have been developed; a great trade has sprung up between the producing regions and the prosperous manufacturing and shipping mart on the shores of the Delaware; and the consequence is that the relations of the metropolis and the rural districts are improved, and the sense of isolation and estrangement which once separated them is rapidly giving way to a lively consciousness of near neighborhood, identity of welfare, and generous reciprocity of benefits.

We should rejoice at this condition of affairs, and wish that it may go on improving. We are satisfied that Philadelphia will interpose no impediments. Yet certain persons here are perpetually charging this community with repulsing the people of the interior, and doing all in their power to provoke their jealousy and aversion. The accusation is at once false, unjust, and mischievous. Our citizens have always manifested an earnest disposition to cherish and promote the best possible understanding and relationship with the citizens of the State generally. They have not gone and mingled as freely with the people of the country as they might or should have done. But this is attributable to no unfriendly repugnance to such intercourse.

Our merchants and all other classes are a stay-at-home set, and their interests doubtless suffer immensely from this cause alone. But if they have not been seen as much in the country as they should have been, they have been felt there. Their money and their liberal enterprise have built the great highways which are opening through all our borders the fertilizing streams of commerce, and they are stimulating and sustaining that industry which is rendering available the exhaustless mineral treasures of the Commonwealth. Several millions of the revenue of the city exclusive of a vast amount of private capital, invested in the railways of Pennsylvania, is proof enough of the large stake Philadelphia has in the prosperity of the State, of the generous share of her substance which she has contributed to advance that prosperity, and of the interest she may be presumed to feel in fostering the most amicable connections with the whole people of the interior.

These, therefore, who accuse Philadelphians of a want of State pride, and of putting repulsion and enmity between the city and the State, by a selfish, niggardly, exclusive policy, not merely grossly wrong and libel this community, but they excite suspicion of unfriendliness and opposition where it would not otherwise exist, and produce the very evils which they affect to deplore or deprecate. If the people of the country are continually told by our press, or by individuals, that we have no disposition to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with them; that we have done and are doing nothing to create such ties; that, in fact, we regard them with contempt, if not with hostility, and are a conceited, close-fisted, and mean-spirited community altogether, they will begin to lose faith in our character; and, in spite of the many evidences of liberality and a desire for fellowship with them which we have given, they will gradually distrust, dislike, and withdraw from us. Let us be careful then, how we unjustly accuse and condemn ourselves in this matter.

BRIDGING THE SCHUYLKILL.

Having consolidated a group of districts which, taken together, are fully twenty odd miles in length by eight miles in width, our aim should be to render this union something more than a mere name or form. It is not enough that we see the representatives of Germantown, Frankford, West Philadelphia, "the Neck," and old Philadelphia proper, sitting side by side in the same Council chamber, or know that the policeman who patrols a rural lane five miles from Fifth and Chesnut streets is subject to the control of the magistrate who sits in the City Hall.

We want a consolidated people—a metropolitan feeling vibrating from the Exchange to the county line—a unity of public spirit, so that municipal legislation for one section, instead of provoking jealousy, will be acknowledged to be for the good of the whole—a community of city pride which shall stimulate and strengthen every enterprise that promises to advance Philadelphia's wealth, power, and resources. All this is necessary; for without it our city will be but a collection of sprawling manufacturing towns resting under a federative bond the purpose of which cannot be understood, or at least not made effective.

In order to secure the desirable end we have mentioned, our facilities of intercommunication must be greatly improved. The City Passenger Railways have afforded an ample means of cheap and speedy conveyance from one extremity of the city to the other. But there is another means of daily intercourse, even more necessary than the railways. Its importance is beyond dispute, but it has been neglected until the neglect calls for the indignant censure and protest of the people. We have reference to the want of more bridges across the Schuylkill. On the west side of that river extends a district which has surpassed almost every other in rapidity of improvement and growth in population. Its thickly built streets can be counted by miles, while many others have been opened, graded, and lighted with gas. Portions of this section have no equal within the limits of the city in respect of beauty of architecture and cost of garden ornamentation and culture. Yet, to the bulk of the people of this fine district, there is practically but two ways of crossing to the east of the Schuylkill, viz., the Market Street Bridge and the Wire Bridge at Fairmount. The last named, however, is north of the line of the mass of population in West Philadelphia, while the Girard Avenue Bridge is still further removed from it.

But one conveniently located bridge for such a tide of passengers as flows daily back and forth over the Schuylkill! Think of it, Philadelphians. Why, there are several bridges at the Falls of Schuylkill, more at Manayunk, and more at Norristown than on the Schuylkill front of this city, between Callowhill and South streets! Looking at the vast difference in the amount of travel between those places and at West Philadelphia, we must express the conviction that several additional bridges are needed between Fairmount and South street—needed, to give to the population on both banks of the river the facility of intercourse which they have a right, since consolidation, to demand.

Below Market street, on both sides of the Schuylkill, everything lags for want of these communications between the opposite shores. The bridge now building at Chesnut street has made slow progress; and though the masonry is now far enough advanced to admit of the laying of the superstructure, we are informed that the iron work is not nearly ready to be laid on the abutments, and that it is not likely to be completed under a twelve-month, if then. The firm engaged upon that part of the bridge have shown no disposition to hurry themselves in the execution of their contract, notwithstanding the urgent public necessity for the opening of the new avenue over the river. They require to be looked after and stirred up.

CAUSES OF DECAY OF THE REBEL STATES.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Sir:—The cultivation of cotton in India, Brazil, and other countries, has started a strong competition to the Southern States in that article. This must necessarily render idle many hands in the South, whose sustenance and support were mainly derived from that source. What then will be the fountain to supply these people with employment? They have made but slow progress in agriculture, in mechanics, and in trade, which are the main support of the North and other free countries.

With such a population thrown idle great distress must follow. The adult population are too far advanced in years to begin life anew, while the young are too inexperienced to be a source of revenue to their parents and relatives, and will hardly be able, unless under an apprentice system, to obtain the necessaries and comforts of life for themselves. Destitution must inevitably follow, and the "white trash," as they are called, must resort to the landed proprietors for bread, and work side by side with the negroes to support life, under degraded circumstances which would render life irksome, without any stimulant or hope to better their condition. Years of toil and labor would hardly suffice for them to earn a sufficiency to settle themselves on lands in the Territories and work them with agricultural implements.

The destiny of the South can be read, and its fate is too apparent to need any gift from prophecy to foretell what awaits it.

Sir Archibald Alison, in his "Principles of Population," says:—"If public happiness has not established the balance of nature, it will be righted by the sword of conquest. The destiny of every State may be read from the past history of the world—it is doomed to destruction unless it has developed the principles which render permanent existence consistent with human happiness. The length of its duration is measured by the degree in which it has attained the same objects; a longer or shorter period is assigned, in proportion as it has contributed to the increase or diminution of public felicity."

As the commercial world is now supplied with cotton quite adequate to its real wants, and but a few years must elapse until it will be enabled from its increase to have a surplus for its many factories to supply all demands for the purposes of trade and commerce, the South has, therefore, ceased to "contribute to the increase of public felicity."

Again, Mr. Alison says:—"It is utterly impossible for mankind, in the later stages of society, to avoid the influence of the controlling principles. If the limitations of population have not arisen from the excellence of the social system, they will be induced by its corruption."

What an exodus we must then expect from the cotton-growing States, after the end of the Rebellion, and now stationary the population must then be that remain behind, on account of no inducement to marry, and no prospect to improve and provide for an offspring! M.

REBEL NEWS ITEMS.

A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE.

Headquarters, July 24.—To the Secretary of War:—Early states that he attacked Major-General Crook on the 24th, on the October battle-field at Jamestown, completely routing him, and pursued him five miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men. The pursuit was continued by our cavalry.

Among the prisoners captured was General Mulligan, who was mortally wounded. Brigadier-General Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy is stated at 15,000 infantry, beside cavalry under Averill. R. E. Lee, General.

Newspapers in Atlanta.—We have been repeatedly asked, "When is the *Appeal* going to leave?" We take this occasion to say, to allay all anxiety on the part of the public, which is highly appreciated by us, that the *Appeal* will remain in Atlanta, issuing its two regular editions each day, until the evening and morning of the last day of its occupation by the Army of Tennessee.

The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, is now over twenty-seven thousand, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

General C. H. Stevens, of South Carolina, is at a private house in Macon, Georgia, and, although wounded by a musket ball, which penetrated his head, and is still there, is doing well. Strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

General Joseph E. Johnston came down from Atlanta to Macon on the 19th instant. The family of General Johnston has been in Macon for a week or more.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Firemen.—A meeting of firemen took place on Saturday evening, in reference to the reception at Paxton's Fire Zouaves, at the house of the Seebaeic Engine Company. On motion, Mr. Zilgen, of the Friendship, took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and delegates from the Niagara Hose, Resuscitation Hose, and United Hose, presented their credentials. The roll of delegates was then called, and immediately afterwards the Committee of Arrangements reported that they had heard nothing from Colonel Baxter since the last meeting, but would telegraph to him to-morrow. The Chairman of the Committee stated that Colonel Baxter informed him about two weeks ago that he would be in Philadelphia with his Regiment, the Seventy-second, somewhere between the tenth and fifteenth of this month, and if nothing was heard to the contrary, they might be expected on the first named day.

A question being asked as to what ambulances would be in the parade, the following were announced:—Hope Hose, Weccacoe, Assistance, Mechanic, Globe, Vigilant, Southwark Engine, Cohocksink, Northern Liberty Hose, Philadelphia Engine and Independence Hose.

A committee of two from the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon being introduced at this point, they were invited to take seats upon the platform, and soon afterwards stated that they had come there for the purpose of ascertaining whether their offer to entertain the Zouaves, sent to the Committee of Arrangements, had been accepted. A discussion took place between the members on the Convention, in the course of which it was stated that the regiment had accepted a prior invitation extended by the Union Volunteer Saloon, but that it was supposed of course both saloons would be attended.

Motions to assign the Messrs. Kensington and United Hose Companies positions in the line according to date of institution, and to print one thousand programmes, were adopted.

The route of the parade will be as follows:—Up Third street to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, up Walnut to Independence Square, dismissing at Sixth street. In case the weather should prove stormy, the route will be altered as follows:—Down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, up Race to National Guards' Hall, dismissing at Sixth street.

There being no other business before the Convention, it adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Arrangements. This Committee, with the Marshals, will meet at the Neptune Hose House on Tuesday evening next.

City Mortality.—During the past week, 424 deaths were reported at the Board of Health Office in this city. Of this number, 56 were soldiers; males, 250; females, 191; boys, 146; girls 131.

Verdict Set Aside.—At a general Court Martial held in this city, Military Storekeeper George W. Martin, of the Schuylkill Arsenal, was tried on charges preferred by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of this Department, of "neglect of duty" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The verdict was guilty of the specification and charges, and the court sentenced him to a suspension of all pay and allowances for the period of six months. But the proceedings having been submitted to the Major General commanding Department of Susquehanna (Couch), the following order was issued:—

"In the foregoing case of Military Storekeeper G. W. Martin, it is shown the proceedings of an investigating committee were admitted as evidence to the exclusion of the living witnesses.

"This act was illegal and of great injustice to the accused. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in this case are, therefore, disapproved. Military Storekeeper G. W. Martin will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

Democratic Delegate Elections.—This evening the Democrats will elect a number of delegates to attend the several nominating conventions which meet to-morrow. The polls will be opened at each precinct house from 5 until 8 o'clock in the evening. The election will be for one County Delegate, One City Delegate, three Ward Delegates, two Representative Delegates, one Congressional Delegate, and in such Wards as are comprised in the Third Senatorial District, one Senatorial Delegate, officers to conduct delegate elections, i. e., two Inspectors and one Judge. No election will be held for members of the Ward Executive Committee, as was the case heretofore. The amended rules provide for their election on the third Monday in January. The different nominating conventions will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Chambersburg Sufferers.—A meeting of ladies was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday, to devise means for aiding the Chambersburg sufferers. Mrs. E. W. Hutter was called to the chair, numerous addresses were made, and resolutions passed, calling on the pastors of churches, merchants, editors, and others, to aid in collecting articles for the sufferers. A grand general depot will be opened in Philadelphia for the reception of garments, material for clothing, bedding, and other necessaries to be sent to the suffering people of Chambersburg, at the rooms of the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, Nos. 116 and 118 S. Seventh street (the same occupied by the Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue), and John W. Claghorn, Esq., Jonathan Hicks, Esq., the agents of said Society, were appointed custodians of the donations.

Local Brevities.—In the case of the boy Chapman, who was shot at Smith's Island, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting....Alexander McFarland was drowned yesterday at Pier No. 1, Richmond....John Robertson was killed on Saturday night, on the Baltimore Railroad, at Eighteenth and Washington streets....Draft meetings will be held in the First, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Wards to-night....An attempt was made on Saturday, at the Mechanics' Bank, to draw a forged check....An order has been received at Philadelphia Navy Yard to put the *New Ironsides* in ordinary....Wm Ellis, a lad, was drowned on Saturday at Catharine street wharf.... $35,000 has been paid over as the receipts of the Committee of Labor, Income, and Revenue of the Sanitary Fair.

Colored Regiments.—The following persons have been recommended for the positions named. They are students of the Free Military School in this city and applicants for commands in colored regiments:—

For First Lieutenant—Martin V. B. Kennedy, civilian, of Ohio, aged 21.

For Second Lieutenants.—Henry M. McCawley, civilian, of Virginia, aged 27; James S. Sinpler, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 21; Joseph S. Tull, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 18; N. Warren Tolsier, First Sergeant, Eighty-seventh Company V. R. C., aged 27; Francis A. Moon, private, Forty-third Company V. R. C., aged 27; Marsha D. Ellis, private, President's Body Guard, aged 19; William H. Green, private, Company B, Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment, aged 18.

Charged with Picking Pockets.—A young man, giving the name of Morris Harris, was arrested in the Norristown depot, Ninth and Green streets, on Saturday, upon the charge of picking pockets. He took a pocket-book from a man's coat and attempted to throw it away. He was accompanied by two accomplices. One of them, named Alexander Walsh, was arrested, while the other escaped. Walsh was arrested by a citizen, who was struck a violent blow over the face by the one who made his escape. The accused were committed to answer by Alderman Pankington.

Selling Goods by Sample.—It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that clerks or agents selling goods by sample do not require a license, if the firm for which they are engaged has a dealer's license. Clerks traveling on foot or by wagon, and selling goods, must have a peddler's license. Clerks traveling by railroad, steamboats, &c., displaying and selling goods at hotels, stores, and other places, must have a dealer's license. Jewelry peddlers selling dry goods by the original piece or package must pay fifty dollars license.

Machinists and Blacksmiths.—The journeymen blacksmiths and machinists are now considering an advance of wages in their avocations. The subject has been maturing for some time past, and is now ready to be submitted to the craft for definite action. A Convention of workmen of the city will be held on Saturday evening, at the National Guards' Hall, to make the advanced schedule of prices general. This Convention will be composed of delegates from every shop in the city, and its action will be final.

Assault and Battery Cases.—Timothy Gallagher has been held by Alderman Gibson upon the charge of committing an assault and battery on two officers in Manayunk.

Andrew Elderkin was also committed in default of $1000 bail, by Alderman Good, to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Mosquito Nets.—Get Patten to make up a net for you; there is an art in it; he has several kinds to offer, at No. 1408 Chesnut street.

R. B. Da Costa's West Indian Tooth Wash is the best preparation now in use. Inquire for it—get it—use it—and be your own judge. Manufactured from pure West Indian vegetables. Sold everywhere. M. H. Levett, Proprietor.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

Married.

Lewis—Derry.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. Wm. Fales, Mr. Henry Clay Lewis to Miss Emma Jane Derry, all of Philadelphia.

Died.

Littlefield.—On Friday, 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Mary C., eldest daughter of Jesse and Hannah Butterfield, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1634 Frankford road, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Twelfth Baptist Church, at 3 P. M.

Jones.—On the 4th instant, E. Kate Jones, wife of Samuel H. Jones, of Hanover Furnace, N. J., and daughter of the late John J. Jacob, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

Smith.—On the 7th instant, Louisa L. Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 140 Sartain street, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Troemner.—On the 6th instant, William H. Troemner, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. Y. M., Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 23, I. O. of O. F., Camden Council, No. 7, O. of U. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1217 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

Vandegrift.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, August 6, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation, Rebecca, only daughter of Joseph and Mary T. Vandegrift, aged 15 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 East Pearl street, Burlington, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Wynkoop.—In this city on the 5th instant, Fannie Slade, child of John Q. and Edith R. Wynkoop, of Rock Island county, Illinois.

Money to any amount, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
Jones & Co.'s
Old Established Loan Office,
Corner Third and Gaskill streets.
N. B.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, &c., for sale at remarkably low prices. jy14-1m

John Crump,
Carpenter and Builder,
No. 218 Lodge street.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfmtu

I. E. Walraven,
Successor to W. H. Carryl,
Masonic Hall,
No. 719 Chesnut Street,
Window Shades,
Curtains,
and
Mosquito Nettings.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Great Fire
at
Henry Simons' U. S. National Wagon Works,
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe
still the
Master of the Situation.
Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"The Father of All Error,"
Must Succumb.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. Henry Simons:—

Philadelphia, July 26, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1863 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore my attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe to all interested as a most thorough Fire proof
Henry Simons,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strongly from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon it a building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still unbroken.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, a strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the Sheetron safe maker, David Evans', assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of *Truth*.

M. C. Sadler, Agent.
N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.
M. C. Sadler, Agent.
No. 218 SEVENTH Street.
aug-tf

Electricity.
Look and Live! A word to the wise is sufficient!
All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor Bolles. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, remarkable pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

Diseases of Females.
Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fahon, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department. Consultation free.

Prof. Bolles & Dr. Brown,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
aug-4os

Green and Black Teas.
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound,
Just received by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S | PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Subscriptions in Aid
of the
Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. R. Messersmith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
aug2-3t

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, 5-4 wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) 5-4 wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 3-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Matthew's,) No. 347 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

County's Tha Warehouse.—Established in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y Joshua H. County.

Amusements.

Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre.
This evening
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style to unprecedented in America, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand mechanical effects, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30 tf

Remarkable Exhibition,
For Only One Week,
At CHESTNUT, above Nineteenth.
Messrs. Thayer & Noyes' United States Curios, and Messrs. Van Amburg & Co.'s Mammoth Menagerie, combined, will be open to the public, commencing On Monday Evening, August 8,
And continue EVERY EVENING until Saturday (13th inst., inclusive. Performances on the afternoons of Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th, Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th.
Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performances commence at 2½, and the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half an hour earlier on each occasion. Menagerie Matinee Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the Chambersburg Sufferers. 8 10-6t

Walnut Street Theatre.
Sanford's Benefit—Night and Last Night of the Season.
Harry Pearson, Frank Mayo, and a host of others.
See bills for day. aug 8

WANTS.

Wanted to Rent.—A moderate sized house in complete order, in a good location. Address House, Box 905, Post Office. aug1-6t

Artillery and Cavalry Horses wanted.
Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, July 27, 1864.
Horses suitable for Heavy Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector at the William Penn Hotel, Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
George R. Orwig,
Captain and A. Q. M.
jy27 30t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Cape Island, Cape May, N. J.—For Sale.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 66 by 160 feet. Inquire
aug 6 First Store above Atlantic Hotel.

To Rent.—Handsome Store, with plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 237 S. Eleventh Street. jy21-tf

For Sale.—$50,000 worth in good Horses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without harness, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., Thos. M. Flowman, No. 207 S. Fourth Street.

$5 Reward.—Lost, at the late Sanitary Fair, to which it had been loaned, a large Flag, sixteen feet long, marked with indelible ink on the edge. M. W. Baldwin,
aug6-6t No. 1931 Spruce Street.

For Cape May.
The staunch and commodious steamer
"Manhattan,"
Captain E. A. Ryther,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to Cape May, leaving Arch Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock, returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $2 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf Joseph A. Stewart, Agent.

Martel's Great Picture
of the
New York Central Park.

This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about
Four and a half by three and a half feet square,
and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where
Messrs. Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row, London, and Albert L. Herold, Rue Richelieu, Paris,
are already receiving subscriptions for the same.

The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.

Subscription Rooms of the Company,
No. 720 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The following firms will receive subscriptions:—
Appleton & Co., Broadway;
Walker, Wise & Co., Boston;
S. R. Griggs & Co., Chicago;
Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, Cincinnati;
Philip & Solomons, Washington;
Callender & Co., Philadelphia;
Or, at the publishers,
Sitwell, Harris & Co.,
jy20-wsmlm No. 726 BROADWAY, New York.

Paper Hangings.
Removal.
James C. Finn,
(Late of Howell & Brothers),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 Chesnut Street,
Having purchased the stock of James Burke, Jr. (formerly Burke's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. 6 29 1m

United States, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.
The President of the United States
To the Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Greeting:
Whereas, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly receive ing as a libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, have claimed and all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in eighty-two bales of cotton, cargo of a vessel unknown, captured by the United States vessel of war Aries, under command of Volunteer Lieutenant E. F. Devins, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (Justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said eighty-two bales of cotton, to appear before the honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents if it be not a day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A CONTRAST.

From the Times.

A few days since, a Rebel leader, McCausland, was burning an undefended village in Pennsylvania, which had never offered resistance, turning half-naked women and babes out from their flaming houses, destroying churches and hospitals, and violating, with his robber crew, all the laws of honorable warfare acknowledged among civilized nations. Two weeks earlier, a Union General — Rousseau — was in the heart of the Rebel country, in Alabama; he found in a certain village, named Loachapoka, a depot of [illegible] stores and a factory.

These were very properly burnt, but the adjacent houses of the citizens were saved by the personal exertions of the General and his soldiers —the latter putting their own wet blankets on the roofs. In Talladega, a Confederate gun factory was broken up rather than burned, for fear that private houses might also suffer. Again at another station, the hospitals and tents for the sick Rebels were carefully spared.

We like such contrasts, and we are not surprised at them. General Rousseau is the public officer of a great nation, and he is a gentleman; McCausland is a vulgar brigand and Rebel, serving a horde of robbers.

We have from the beginning, as our readers will testify, objected to the destruction of private property on either side, any further than it contributed directly to the support of the war. It is in the last degree unwise and useless to the attacking party. So far from bringing a people to subjection, it arouses them to tenfold desperation. We have only to ask ourselves how we should feel towards a Government whose soldiers had burned the roof over wife and children, and turned us out, without a penny, on the world. We should lose henceforth all thought of any interest, except hate and revenge. We should have passed the limit in which a man cares for anything, except to retaliate on his enemies; and every Northern man would certainly choose "the last ditch" or eternal exile, before submission to such a conqueror.

Then such barbarities strike quite as often the disaffected, or those half in union with the invaders, as any other, and, of course, they make them enemies instead of half friends. We have no doubt that every invasion of Maryland produces a strong accession of loyalists to the Union party. And in like manner, every unnecessary abuse or violence in our raids converts numbers to the Confederacy. Moreover, such brutal attacks as those at Chambersburg do not serve the invader. His object should be to supply his forces, to extort all he can from the population, and to destroy the public stores. Bonaparte understood the art of invasion.

He never permitted any such bungling operations as burning villages and destroying private homesteads, or plundering cities. When he entered a wealthy district or rich city, he at once established a system of exact levy and forced contribution, in return for which he protected the cultivators and the citizens from abuse and plunder. It was this system which enabled him so many years to support war by war, without burdening France beyond her power. It was often, indeed, deviated from, but wherever violated—as in Spain—it proved a source of endless trouble and disaster to him. In the latter country, he converted a whole people into guerillas, who might otherwise have patiently submitted to him.

The destruction and plunder of private property is, besides, the most fatal thing to good discipline. The military historian of the Peninsular War remarks, that one of the great causes of Sir John Moore's disaster was the permission given the soldiers, during a portion of the retreat, to enter private houses, which they plundered, and where they lost all the restraints of their officers. We believe the remarkable moderation shown by the Rebels in their invasion of Pennsylvania last year, was due to this cause more than any other—the fear of their experienced officers that the bonds of discipline would be slackened.

The sweeping off of the crops, and supplies, and cattle of a country by raids, are of course a necessary part of war, and must be accepted by [illegible] parties. When, also, any important military operation must be carried out—in siege or [illegible] private property, houses, and everything [illegible] be regarded. When General Sherman, [illegible] pressing haste to join Burnside in East [illegible] and the pontoons being delayed, [illegible] destroy a whole village, to make his bridges he was perfectly justified. In like manner, the Rebels have perfect right, according to the laws of war, to shell Harper's Ferry village, if that will effect the evacuation of the Heights.

But what we object to is, the wanton plunder and devastation of private property along the march, by soldiers without orders. If General Hunter did burn the residence of the Governor of Virginia, we hold it an act unworthy of a Federal officer, just as we expect the act of burning Governor Bradford's house from a ruffian like Gilmor.

We do not believe that a great number of such fiends rest on our executive. We believe the advance of our armies South has been attended with as little useless destruction as the circumstances would admit of. The great devastation has been of houses and fields abandoned by their owners; and in such cases scarcely any discipline can project them. We know of no single instance like this of Chambersburg, and we never expect to hear of any. Humanity will always be a mark of the superior civilization of the North.

CHAMBERSBURG—MACON—A LESSON—AN APPEAL.

From the Tribune.

Major-General Stoneman, commanding a division of our cavalry, three thousand strong, recently despatched by General Sherman from his camp before Atlanta, on a raid to the important city of Macon, some eighty or ninety miles southeastwardly, very near the centre of the State, and not far from Milledgeville, its capital. The Rebels report that they have defeated and captured General Stoneman, with five thousand of his men. This appears to be false, as far as General Stoneman's capture is concerned; but, whatever doubt may exist as to him, there is none at all as to Macon—it is not taken.

All the Rebel army was in and about Atlanta; and to fill its ranks the country had been swept of able-bodied whites under a conscription so ruthless and searching that an Alabamian quaintly said—"It takes all that haven't been dead over two days." Yet General Stoneman was stopped and hurled back by a hastily gathered militia force—that is, by boys, old men, and the very few men of military age whom the Rebel authorities had excused from serving in the field under the presumption that they could be more useful elsewhere.

Now we do not cherish a high opinion of General Stoneman's ability and energy; but this repulse proves nothing against him. For infantry, well led, can always, if they are resolute, stop the progress of cavalry through any country so wooded and uneven as all our States south of the Ohio are known to be. On the vast prairies and plains of the great West, it might be otherwise; but in any half-wooded region, abounding in hills, ridges, and ravines, militia infantry, familiar with the ground and fighting on the defensive, [illegible] and repel more than their number of [illegible] cavalry. The rudest trench and breastwork [illegible] will compel the troopers to halt, dismount, and [illegible] charge on foot; and this process may repeat [illegible] position every mile or two.

On F[illegible]een trees skilfully felled form an *abatis*, [illegible] no cavalry can charge or clear; it must be [illegible] and toilsomely removed, or the provision [illegible] munition wagons are brought to a dead [illegible] In short, the rawest infantry militia, if [illegible] commanded and plucky, are an overmatch [illegible] ir number of veteran horsemen under such [illegible] instances.

[illegible]mpare now the successful defense of Macon [illegible] the surrender and destruction of Cham[illegible]burg without one shot fired in its defense, [illegible] judge whether this is the sort of warfare [illegible]ulated to put down a great and desperate [illegible]bellion.

[illegible] presume that the people of Chambersburg [illegible] better nor worse than those of York, [illegible]ettysburg, or any other of the county towns [illegible] the Pennsylvania border would have done. [illegible]ey did just nothing. The others, we suppose, [illegible]uld have done exactly that. Our point is not [illegible] they are sinners above others, but that the [illegible] must be prosecuted and upheld in a very [illegible]erent spirit from that evinced in the non-resistance of Chambersburg, or it can have but one [illegible]sult, and that a bad one.

Chambersburg was a large and thrifty borough, [illegible] capital of the wealthy and populous county [illegible] Franklin—a county having 42,128 inhabitants, casting last year 7856 votes. We estimate [illegible] there were 5000 able-bodied men within five miles of Chambersburg when McCausland [illegible]red that borough unopposed, and burned it [illegible] out a shadow of excuse. [illegible] The Copperhead [illegible] which insert that the Union armies have [illegible] ged towns under similar circumstances simply [illegible] there is no other word that does them justice. [illegible] Union General ever ordered the firing of a [illegible] borough wherein he had encountered no resistance, though Quantrill not only burned Lawrence, which was surprised and lay at his mercy, but called most of its unarmed male citizens out of their beds and butchered them in cold blood.)

Chambersburg was by far the most exposed borough or city of six thousand inhabitants or over in the free States—one which the Rebels had often threatened and twice already captured. It lies in the mouth of the famous Cumberland valley, opposite that of the Shenandoah, down which every Rebel force has marched that ever yet invaded or threatened the free North. Despite the thin shred of Maryland here interposed, it is essentially a border town, often threatened, and always in more or less danger.

Yet Chambersburg, we are told, had no militia organization, no minute-men, no arrangement for prompt and certain information by telegraph or beacon-fires, of the approach of a hostile force—no preconcerted signal for calling her able bodied citizens to arms. She relied on the Government and the army for protection—with what result we have seen.

It is fashionable now to abuse the President, the Administration, the military management. Doubtless, all these have their errors to answer for. Blow them up, if that affords you any relief! We try it often, and feel better for it. But, when you are through with that, we must tell you, loyal countrymen! that you are not yourselves up to the mark—that you must evince a different spirit from that which gave Chambersburg to the flames, leaves your armies for months unpaid, and fills their ranks with anything that will pass for substitutes, or you are doomed to defeat! Do you remember that Maryland genius, acting as guide to a British officer over the field of the fight—we mean the flight—of Bladensburg, who, pressed to explain the rout of so large a force of militia (himself included) by a handful of British regulars, finally scratched out of his dull head the explanation that "Some how or 'nother, they didn't seem to take no interest?" Let their lasting disgrace warn you in time!

The war approaches its close. Let us promptly fill up the quota now called, and the loan now asked for, and it may be ended triumphantly this fall. We are confident that no further draft will ever be made or needed. But the two hundred millions for which Mr. Fessenden asked ought to be subscribed at once. Our soldiers are fighting and dying unpaid, because *you*, for whom they are fighting and dying, will not lend your Government the money at 7 3-10ths per cent. interest—a higher rate than is paid by any other Government on earth—higher than is paid by any thrifty, free-handed citizen for all the money he needs. If it cannot be borrowed at this rate, it cannot at all.

Loyal Americans, we entreat you, each and all, to put every dollar you can honestly spare into this loan, and do it *at once*. Don't ask that the soldiers go unpaid until you can screw ten per cent. from the necessities of your Government, but put up your money now! Don't expect the Treasury to give you your bonds on the instant; what matters, if you do not intend to sell them forthwith? They will come very soon; meantime your money draws interest from the moment it is paid in. While others are fighting and dying, prove that you are not unwilling or afraid to trust your means to your afflicted country.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

The Latest Rebel Raid—Speculations and Gossip Concerning It—They Intend Taking Lodgings in the Keystone State—Business Dull in Baltimore—General Grant Spends Saturday in Baltimore—Release of the Picnic Prisoners.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 7.

It is exceedingly difficult to reach the exact truth or a clear understanding in regard to the state of military affairs in Western Maryland, along the Upper Potomac, or elsewhere in that region. We have been surfeited with rumors, many of which are greatly exaggerated. I have conversed with many reliable persons who had been in the vicinity of Williamsport, near Hagerstown, and left there two days ago.

They tell me they saw and conversed with some armed Rebels, who were prowling about in small cavalry squads, robbing and committing other outrages; but that no considerable force of them had yet appeared there or in Hagerstown. My informants have no doubt, however, that a strong force was congregating on the other side, in Virginia, preparing for a formidable invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, especially the latter State.

It is thought that they intend to strike above the line of Maryland eventually, and march into Western Pennsylvania.

I feel confident, from all I have seen and heard, that the insurgents are desperate to a degree of barbarism, and will, if they can, lodge themselves in the "Keystone State," spreading devastation on all sides. They say it is their design to "carry the war into Africa,"—to make Maryland and Pennsylvania the battle-ground hereafter. This I hope they may have a "good time" in doing. If what I am told, upon good authority, can be relied, upon we need not fear much, but rather hope their purpose of invasion may be attempted.

The people in Western Maryland are suffering very much on account of the uncertain condition in which they have been living for some weeks past. They are afraid to trust their horses, cattle and other valuables in reach of these robbers; hence a great many farmers are absent from home and their plantations neglected. Business in Baltimore is greatly interrupted, owing to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad being suspended in its operations between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. We are yet without any positive knowledge of the recently reported fight near Cumberland.

It may, possibly, be contraband to say that General Grant passed most of yesterday in Baltimore. He was in close counsel with General Wallace, and is reported to have left again for Petersburg. He is said to have been satisfied with the state of affairs in this department.

I have it upon what may be deemed semi-official authority that General Butler is appointed Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Stanton. If this be so, it will clip the wings of certain parties who have often caused him to override the acts of General Wallace and other prominent commanders. It has become almost proverbial that a wealthy, influential Rebel, if arrested upon charges of disloyalty, could have his release procured through high sources; whilst poor, obscure individuals, not half so guilty, were allowed to suffer in prison for months.

The Delaware pic nic party arrested some days ago in Delaware, charged with holding a picnic party for the exclusive benefit of Rebel prisoners in Fort Delaware, brought here and imprisoned in Fort McHenry, were all unconditionally released on Saturday by General Wallace, and went home rejoicing the same afternoon. Their names are as follows:—John Cochran, Philip Marvel, John S. Maffory, Charles G. Ash, Richard Cochran, Isaac Grub, John McCrone, J. Frank Hazel, Joseph Baldwin, Doug. M. McCoy, Charles Cameron, R. T. Rankin, Delaware Davis, T. M. Ogle, Thomas Ullein, Charles Leonard, John H. Rodney, W. H. Carno, Samuel Dunforth, E. R. Jeffer on, George McCrone, George White, John Stroup, E. R. Cochran, Dr. Trenth.

After getting released, the entire party repaired to Barnum's Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous dinner, tossing off champagne with no ordinary zest. They left in the afternoon and went home rejoicing. John Wills, Esq., of Baltimore, was counsel for the whole party, co-operating with some of their professional friends in Delaware.

The *Evening Bulletin*, a daily paper in this city, doubtful in its loyalty, was yesterday suppressed by order of General Wallace. The *Evening Post*, also patronized extensively by the Rebel sympathizers, will probably follow suit. The *Daily Gazette*, looked upon as the organ of that party—always sneering by innendoes when it can, dumb only because of fear—is closely watched.

Dr. John Mackenzie, one of our prominent physicians, is still in prison, under charge of disloyalty. The authorities are very strict, and give but very little rope or license to Rebel sympathisers anywhere. BOND.

Catching an Idea.

The foreign powers, particularly England and France, appear to have caught an idea of huge dimensions from the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*. A late Paris letter makes the following statement:—

"During the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, the Emperor received despatches every fifteen minutes, at the Palace of Fontainebleau of the progress of the fight, as it had been arranged beforehand. His Majesty ever since has taken the liveliest interest in everything relating to the victorious ship, and especially her artillery, of which he has made a thorough examination. It is generally admitted that this fight demonstrates that the artillery of the French and English navies is defective, if not altogether worthless, and that a total revolution must be the result. The large rifled guns must be replaced with monster smooth-bore guns, and the fighting at close quarters maintained. The excitement on the subject in naval quarters is intense, and the decks of the *Sacramento* and *Kearsarge* are crowded with army and naval officers whenever they are in port."

—Frank Robbins, the murderer of James Ward, of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested at Fort Erie, Canada West, on Saturday. The officers encountered great embarrassment in the cupidity of the Canadians, who demanded extortionate sums of money for every facility or assistance afforded.

A Lesson Two Centuries Old.

The following extract is from "Good Thoughts for Bad Times," by the quaint old English divine, Thomas Fuller, who, during the civil war of his day, wrote this fable, for the fainthearted:—

"*Ill Done, Undone.*"

"I saw one, whether out of haste or want of skill, put up his sword the wrong way; it cut even when it was sheathed, the edge being transposed where the back should have been; so that, perceiving his error, he was fain to draw it out, that he might put it up again.

"Wearied and wasted with civil war, we that formerly loathed the means of peace, because common, could now be content to feed on it, though full of worms and putrified, and so desirous thereof, that they care not on what terms the war be ended, so it be ended; but such a peace would be but a truce, and the conditions thereof would no longer be in force than whilst they are in force. Let us pray that the sword be sheathed the right way; ... otherwise it may justly be suspected that the sword put up will be drawn out again, and the articles of an ill agreement, though engrossed in parchment, not take effect so long as paper would continue."

FATAL TIGER HUNT.—Captain Wilmot, of the 106th foot, has been killed in a tiger hunt, in the Boondie Hills. Captains Wilmot and Dawson had bagged nine, their leave had nearly expired, they had quitted the hills, and congratulated each other that the trip had ended without a single accident,—when at near sunset of the day before last, intelligence was brought them that a tiger was at the foot of the hill. They at once proceeded to the spot and then waked him up; both fired, and the tiger, severely wounded, sought refuge up the hill. Apparently without waiting to reload, both officers followed, taking the tiger's own path, shoulder to shoulder, with a native carrying spare arms; and directed by traces of blood and the roaring of the brute, the two officers approached his lair on a patch of jungle on the hillside, when from a height the tiger sprang upon them, knocked both over, and seizing Wilmot carried him off towards his retreat, treating the unfortunate man as a cat does a rat. Captain Dawson appears to have discharged his second barrel in this scrimmage, and on recovering himself, and looking around for the spare single, he found that the native had bolted, carrying the weapon with him. Wilmot's rifle lay on the ground, one barrel undischarged; with this Dawson destroyed the tiger. Dawson appears to think that the absence of the spare gun did not affect the result, as in their struggles man and beast became so mixed up that he could not have fired a moment sooner than he did. During this struggle, the agony of mind of poor Dawson may be conceived, as young Wilmot called on him to fire and chance the consequence. During the whole of that miserable night, for twenty miles from village to village, on a charpoy carried on men's heads, Dawson escorted his wounded comrade, reaching Deolie a little after sunrise. Everything which the kindest medical skill or sympathy dictated was done for the poor fellow on his arrival at Deolie, but his wounds soon proved fatal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

—In a late work on Norway it is stated that American illustrated papers, such as *Harper's Weekly*, are found in the chalets of the Norwegians, and are constantly studied by them. Indeed, the author of the work, Mr. C. Elton, adds: —"The rage felt here for information about America is surprising; and I have often been puzzled in my geography before some Norseman discoursing glibly of the most out-of-the-world States and Territories."

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE, GLASSWARE, PRESERVING JARS, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade, a large assortment of Ware:

500 DOZEN TUMBLERS.
Also, by the package, 500 dozen ½ and ¾ pint tumblers, fluted and pillar.
FLINT GLASS CHIMNEYS.
Also, 200 dozen Coal Oil Lamp Chimneys, assorted first quality, extra heavy. It

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Gleeboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, August 5, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses.
TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
au1-7t Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy6-20t Cavalry Bureau.

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c., in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT WHOLESALE VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Fluted, Tucked, and Striped Muslins
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.
CAPE MAY,
au1-1f NEW JERSEY.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. jy4

THE NEW TAX BILL
AND
REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 303 FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29 tf

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. jy27-tf

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.
Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of oil, the entire territory bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, is probably never become exhausted, because the steamboation, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion as they went down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or sheet of Oil. It is certain that several wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of the property, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, as a continuation of the identical same gauge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart; in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may reach that those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although the owner of the lease considers quite insufficient to insure a large dividend. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells being a few hundred feet each, but not yet tubed, indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly productive. Operating wells when bored to a reasonable depth. And their yield is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a sawing house, &c.; also part of timber.

The sale of stock will put cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in the vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 135 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 28 Strawberry street to No. 209 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1*

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time
The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.
This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.
Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-6t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh28-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-1f No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe5-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
August 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New York city:—
Sky Blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Infantry Trousers.
Sack Coats, lined.
Sack Coats, unlined.
Shirts, Flannel.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Shirts Knit.
Drawers, Knit.
Stockings.
Forage Caps.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Axes, Felling.
Axe Handles.
Pickaxes.
Pickaxe Handles.
Buckets.
Hatchet Handles.
Spades.
National Colors.
Camp Colors.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Recruiting Flags.
Garrity Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Shot or Iron.
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.
Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings, and making up infantry trousers from kersey furnished by the United States.
All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, stating forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for)," and addressed to
Lieut.-Colonel D. H. VINTON,
au8-3t D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office,
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for
Five hundred "six-mule" Army Wagons, complete.
Two hundred "two-horse" Ambulances complete, Wheeling pattern, to be delivered in this city at such places as may be designated.
One-half of the above to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of September next. The remainder on or before the 20th of September, 1864.
The right is reserved to reject any bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures.
A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, will be required, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Collector, or other Government officer, otherwise the proposal will not be received.
Specifications for the above may be seen at the office, No. 1189 GIRARD street.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEO. R. ORME,
au5-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for delivery, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New York city:—
Sewed Bootees.
Pegged Bootees.
Sewed Brogans.
Pegged Boots.
Packing Boxes

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

WHEN I AM DEAD.

Bring no flowers to deck my bier,
To deck the clods above
The heart of those they love.
Sing no garland there
When I am dead.

No woful human groan,
No friends to weep;
But where I'm lying low
Let the soft spring winds blow,
And dews make lilting, moon,
And coo me to my sleep.

Lay no stone above
My lonely head.
Lay no stilling tombstone there;
The flowers will spring up thick and fair;
The violets love
The early dead. —*All the Year Round.*

FALSE FRIENDS.

When I was still a boy, and mother's pride,
A bigger boy spoke up so kind,
"If you do like, I'll treat you with a ride
In this wheel-barrow here." So I was blind
To what he had a working in his mind,
And mounted for a passenger inside;
And coming to a puddle pretty wide,
He tipped me in, grinning back behind.
So when a person comes to me pretty thick,
And shakes my hand, where once he passed me by,
And tells me he would do me this or that,
I can't help thinking of the big boy's trick;
An then for all I can but wag my hat,
And thank him, I do feel a little shy.

THE POISON CHAMBER OF PARIS.

Setting aside all reference to the political crimes committed during the long reign of Louis the Fourteenth—the "grand monarque" of worn-out tradition—there were many social stains which sadly dimmed its reputed splendor. Amongst these, the series of events which French writers call *L'affaire des poisons*, is undoubtedly the most remarkable, though it has been made—at least in modern times—no very prominent subject of discussion. The trial of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, for poisoning her father, brothers, and other victims, has usually absorbed public attention, as if she and her immediate accomplices were simply associated in guilt that was special to themselves; but this Brinvilliers case was far from being an isolated one.

On the contrary, it was but the precursor of a general system of poisoning. Society, tainted by the very worst vices, was widely infected by the desire which prompted La Brinvilliers to her many murders. It was even believed that secret laboratories existed in Paris, where ruined spendthrifts, members of disunited families, and impatient heritors, might obtain untraceable poison that was to make them rich, by removing the objects of their hate. This belief, or the apprehension arising from it, was not confined to the vulgar, but was shared by the very judges who condemned La Brinvilliers, as may be seen, by the directions given to the priest who confessed her before her execution, by the First President, Lamhignon, who said:—"It is in the interest of the public that her crimes should perish with her, and that she should forearm us, by the declaration of all she knows, against the consequences which may arise from that knowledge." In this expectation the judges were disappointed.

The Marchioness de Brinvilliers was executed on the 16th of July, 1676. A little more than a year afterwards—that is to say on the 21st of September, 1677—an anonymous letter was found in a confessional of the Jesuits' church, in the Rue Saint Antoine, in Paris, in which it was stated that a plot existed for poisoning both the king and the dauphin. This letter greatly disturbed the Sieur La Reynie, the Lieutenant-General of Police, to whom it was brought, and he set to work at once to endeavor to discover its author. Eventually, he laid hands on Louis Vaneus and Robert de la Miree. It was ascertained that Vaneus, who studied alchemy, was a manufacturer of love philters, and worse, having poisoned the Duke of Savoy some years before, while the other was his agent.

La Reynie pursued a system of induction, and gradually got at several persons, namely, La Bosse, the widow of a horse-dealer; La Vigoureux, the wife of "a woman's tailor;" one Nax, and a woman named Lagrange. The two latter were convicted of preparing poisons, condemned to death, and executed on the 6th of February, 1679. At the same time evidence was taken against La Bosse and Vigoureux, the result of which was the arrest, on the 12th of March, of a certain Catharine Deshayes, the wife of a jeweler, named Antoine Mauvoisin, or Voisin, as she was returning from mass in the church of Notre-Dame de-Bonne-Nouvelles—had news for many of the great ones of Paris. From the date of La Voisin's arrest the poisoning affair assumed unexpected dimensions.

Although the judges were enjoined to exercise the utmost discretion, a rumor soon spread throughout Paris that the highest in rank and the nearest to the throne were compromised by La Voisin; and one fine day, the 23d of January, 1680, warrants were issued for the apprehension of the Comte de Clermont, a prince of the House of Bourbon, the Duchess de Bouillon, the Princess de Tingry, lady of the queen's palace, the Marchioness d'Alluye, the Countess du Roure, Madame de Polignac, the Duke of Luxembourg, and others of equal position, and that some of them had been conveyed to the Bastile. It was also stated that a sister of the Duchess de Bouillon, the Countess de Soissons, Mazarin's niece, she who had been the first favorite of the king, and was the superintendent of the queen's household, had, through the indulgence of Louis the Fourteenth, been allowed to quit Paris in all haste, and thus escape the misfortune which had befallen the rest.

Louis the Fourteenth behaved tolerably well in this affair. He determined to prosecute all concerned in it without distinction of rank. But it must not be forgotten that the lives threatened were his own, and those of members of his family. The king's instructions were most precise, and free from partiality. The more the inquiry was prosecuted the wider the implications, and the number of the proposed victims extended. The personages endangered, besides the king and the dauphin, were the minister Colbert, Mademoiselle de la Valliere, and the Duchess de Fontanges; while the Duchess de Vivonne and Madame de Montespan herself were included as participators in the meditated crime.

La Reynie, who had orders to send a report of the judicial proceedings every day both to Colbert and Louvois, relates that on the 6th of February, 1680, he presented himself at the king's "levee" at St. Germains, and that his majesty said to him several things of importance (*"plusieurs choses de consequence"*), adding that it "was necessary to make war on another crime," which he did not otherwise explain. The mystery which attaches to these words La Reynie does not unfold, but the papers which he has left, and which still exist in the Imperial Library of Paris, and elsewhere, make it apparent that the interrogations put to the prisoners, with their replies, were not indiscriminately shown to all the judges, in order that facts should not be divulged which were intended solely for the information of the king, of Colbert, and of Louvois.

Exceptionally, written on flying sheets, these examinations could easily be destroyed, and thus a commission was constituted within a commission. It was, besides, intended that these papers should be burned, but, as always happens in such cases, injunctions of this strict nature are never obeyed; and the originals, as well as copies of them, remain to this hour, which enable us in a great degree to reconstruct the trial, the gravity of which the public of that day was far from suspecting. Amongst these papers are some which Colbert has characterized as "sacrilege, profanation, abomination—things too execrable to be set down on paper"—but their nature may be guessed at by referring to Dulaure's "History of Paris," though he, too, speaks of it with a certain reticence. Omitting, then, all such details, we turn to the actual trial of La Voisin, the real object of which was to enable the king to ascertain if there were actually near his person, and enjoying his intimacy, those who had conceived the idea of poisoning him, or of causing him to swallow philters which should eventually produce the same effect.

The magnitude of this trial may be conceived from the fact that no fewer than two hundred and forty-six persons were included in the accusation, thirty-six of whom were put to death after undergoing the ordinary and extraordinary "question" (torture), while of those whose lives were spared, some were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, the galleys, and exile, and the rest arbitrarily detained in confinement for the remainder of their days. The most guilty of the heard were condemned for poisoning, sorcery, and impious masses, accompanied by the sacrifice of infants; and fortune-telling, however simple the folly may now appear, was looked upon as the root of the general evil. La Reynie tells us that in the confession of La Bosse (before she was burnt), she made use of these expressive words:—"The best thing that can be done is to exterminate the entire class of dealers in palmistry, who are the ruin of women of quality and others, their weakness being soon found out, and acted upon at once when it is discovered."

The fortune-teller was, in fact, the grand resource of all who sought to realize unlawful wishes, and the most in vogue of these givers of bad gifts was the jeweler's wife, La Voisin, whose former profession had been that of a midwife. Finding that this pursuit brought in too little, she resolved to speculate on public credulity by telling fortunes by cards and drawing horoscopes, accomplishments which were the precursors only of a more lucrative but more dangerous profession, that of selling poisons and philters. The manner of La Voisin's arrest was in this wise:—Denounced by one of the first batch of prisoners made by La Reynie, she was taken the day before presenting a petition to the king in favor of a lever of hers, a military officer named Blessis, and, once in the unrelenting gripe of the law, she herself became a general accuser.

According to her statements, she had been consulted for several years by the Countess de Roure and Madame de Polignac, who were desirous of securing the king's love, and getting rid of Mademoiselle La Valliere. She declared that the Countess de Soissons, desperate at seeing that Louis the Fourteenth remained faithful to his mistress in spite of the spells employed to detach him from her, had said—"If he does not return to me, and I cannot get her turned off, my vengeance shall go the length of making away with them both." But, however she might attempt to screen herself by denouncing others, enough of actual crime was proved against La Voisin to cause her condemnation, and after the usual amount of torture she was burnt alive on the 22d of February, 1680. Her judges seem to have been in a hurry to execute La Voisin, while the greater part of her titled accomplices were still under arrest, with nothing proved against them.

The affair was certainly complicated by her death, as it put a stop to further revelations on the part of the person best qualified to make them. But whether they were equally capable or not of throwing light on the great mystery, other accusers soon appeared in the person of La Voisin's daughter, of a woman named Filastre, and of two priests—Lesage and Guibourg—who made avowal of certain facts, which, immediately communicated by Colbert and Louvois, made a great impression on the king. A letter from Louvois to La Reynie, dated the 18th of October, 1679, informs the lieutenant-general of police that he had been the evening before to Vincennes, where Lesage was confined, and that he had promised him his life if he made a full confession.

To this Lesage, who was an almoner in the family of Montmorency, at first agreed, but afterwards drew back. When, however, the girl La Voisin spoke out after her mother's execution, Lesage no longer hesitated, but said he must see, in the first instance, what it was the younger La Voisin had revealed. According to her declaration, the object of her mother in seeking to present a petition to the king was to take the opportunity of poisoning him by gliding certain powders in his pocket and scattering them on his handkerchief. She declared that for years past her mother had had relations with Madame de Montespan; that one of her women, the Demoiselle Desoillets, "who concealed her name, but she knew her perfectly," had been many times with her mother, to whom she gave letters; that every time Madame de Montespan had feared "some diminution of the king's fondness for her," La Voisin was informed of it, and instructed to procure masses and send love powders for the king to take; and that, finally, these practices having failed, Madame de Montespan had resolved to carry matters to extremity by employing two of her mother's creatures, Romane and Bertrand, both of whom were arrested, to introduce themselves into the apartment of Mademoiselle de Fontanges to sell her poisoned stuffs and gloves. The girl Voisin also spoke of a mass performed by the Abbe Guibourg in the presence of an English nobleman, who had promised a hundred thousand livres if the king could be poisoned.

There were numerous inconsistencies and several lies, no doubt, in the girl's declaration, but La Reynie laid stress upon it because—whatever they might have been worth—it was, in many respects, in conformity with the revelations afterwards made by more credible witnesses. The Abbe Lesage, for instance, declared in his interrogatory of the 16th November, 1680, that he had seen the Demoiselle Desoillets with a foreigner at the house of La Voisin. Their project was to poison the king, that they might share a large sum of money which the foreigner had promised them, and then escape from France. Lesage added that, were he at his latest torments, he was able to say nothing else, except this:—that in the early part of the summer of 1675, Madame de Montespan, being desirous of maintaining her credit, La Voisin and Desoillets worked, or made pretense of working, for her; but that in reality powerless to insure the King's love for the Marchioness, they turned her to account by giving her powders which, taken in constant doses, would have been a certain poison. For this purpose, mixtures, containing arsenic and corrosive sublimate, had been given to Desoillets, and a person named Vautier, an artist in poisons, had manufactured similar powders combined with snuff. The facts stated by the Abbe Guibourg confirmed the preceding depositions, which assumed a character of greater gravity from the circumstance of the connection between Desoillets and La Voisin, the latter having always formally denied that they knew each other. In this respect, therefore, it was clear that La Voisin had lied, unless, indeed the depositions of her daughter and the priests were false.

The revelations of Filastre were still more compromising. This woman, a worthy rival of La Voisin, carried on a regular trade in poisons, and was convicted, besides the most execrable acts of wickedness, of having sacrificed one of her own children to obtain its blood. One witness declared to have seen a writing in which she had made a formal compact with the devil to insure her all she desired to obtain from people of quality; that the Duchess de Vivonne, who sought to succeed her sister-in-law, Madame de Montespan, in the king's favor, was named in this paper; and that there was something in it about Fouquet being re-established in the place of Colbert, whose death was demanded. According to the Abbe Lesage, Madame de Vivonne had moreover signed a paper, in conjunction with the Duchess d'Angoulême and Madame de Vitry, by which it was formally agreed to procure the death of Madame de Montespan.

But to the question—on the 30th of September, 1680, La Filastre declared, amongst other things, that the Abbe Guibourg had said mass in a cellar over a compact between Madame de Montespan and a person of quality, having for its object the death of Colbert. Upon these and similar revelations, however, no reliance could be placed, for in her last confession, shortly before her execution, La Filastre told the priest that what she had said of Madame de Montespan was not true, being influenced to make them by the severity of the torture, and the dread of its being reapplied.

There were discrepancies enough in these accusations, but they produced a very painful effect on Louis the Fourteenth's mind, as appears from a voluminous series of extracts from the examinations made by Colbert himself; from the observations of Claude Duplessis, a celebrated advocate of the time, to whom they were submitted; and from the letters written on the subject by Louvois to the king and the lieutenant-general of police.

It did, however, plainly appear that the highest personages at court, the king, the queen, the dauphin, Colbert, the Duchess de la Valliere, the Duchess de Fontanges, might have been the objects of criminal attempts, the presumed authors of which were the Countess de Soissons, the Marchioness de Montespan, the Duchess de Vivonne, and Fouquet or his agents, while Madame de Montespan was herself in danger from impatient rivals. The situation of Colbert was quite peculiar, numerous witnesses concurring in the assertion that his life was threatened, and one of his own letters has a solitary to confirm their decisions. "As to my stomach is ill at ease," he wrote, on the 19th of November, 1672, "I have for some time adopted a very careful regimen. I dine alone, and take only a chicken and soup at that meal. In the evening I eat a bit of bread and some broth."

This regimen, which was communicated to La Reynie, made him suspicious of the cause, and in one of his instructions he directs attention to "the time when M. Colbert was ill," and desires that search may be made for "a servant who had been tampered with." One thing is curious in this business; Louvois never once mentions the name of Madame de Montespan, though the papers of Colbert and La Reynie sufficiently fill up the gap, and in reading those of the lieutenant-general of police, the fluctuating opinions of the king respecting the accusations made against his mistress, may be traced from day to day.

Much that was alleged against her was, without doubt, of too monstrous a nature to be true, but La Reynie had too much experience of criminal proceedings readily to accept denials of former statements when the facts were there to show that there was good reason for having made them, and in one of his papers he says:—"The denial made by La Voisin to the last, of having any knowledge of Mademoiselle Desoillets, is rendered the more suspicious by her obstinate persistence in it, because it has been proved that there was intercourse between them, and if Mademoiselle Desoillets herself denies that intercourse, it appears that that circumstance ought to increase our suspicion."

It is evident, indeed, from the whole of the document, although he makes certain reserves as to the veracity of the accused, that he inclines to the belief that Madame de Montespan had applied to La Voisin and La Filastre for powders that might have endangered the king's life, and that Madame de Vivonne, her own sister-in-law, would not have shrunk from the employment of poison to get rid of a rival. He also seems to admit that the Duchess de Fontanges, then a prey to an incurable malady, had been poisoned. Rumors to this effect were, in fact, in general circulation, and the Princess Palatine whose maid of honor De Fontanges had been, did not hesitate to express the same opinion.

That the king himself had doubts, appears by the following letter, written by him to the Duke de Noailles, on receiving from him the news of the young duchess's death, on the 28th of June, 1681:—"Saturday, ten o'clock. Although I have for some time expected the news you send, it has not the less surprised and made me sorry (*me fachez*). I see by your letter that you have given all the necessary orders for executing what I commanded. You have only to continue that which you have begun. Remain as long as your presence is necessary, and then come and give me an account of everything. You tell me nothing of Father Bourdaloue. As to the desire to open the body, I think, if it can be avoided, it will be better not to do so. Address a compliment on my part to the brothers and sisters, and assure them that they will always find me disposed to give them marks of my protection.

"LOUIS."

As heartless a letter this as could well be written, all the desire of the royal writer being evidently to prevent further scandal; the difficulties which surrounded the case increasing with every fresh step taken to throw light upon it. La Reynie appears to have felt this, and to have become embarrassed as to the way in which he should further proceed. In a letter to Louvois, written on the 11th of October, 1680, he admits that he cannot penetrate the darkness by which he is environed, and asks for further time for reflection, though he owns, that, after having reflected, he may probably be in the position of seeing less what he ought to do. La Reynie was evidently bewildered in a labyrinth of denunciations, and the trial seemed likely to last forever, if the minister Colbert had not decided to take up the question. He saw that its continued agitation must have the effect of compromising, and might, possibly, convict Madame de Montespan and Madame de Vivonne, with both of whom he was connected by family alliances, and of turning to the disadvantage of royalty itself.

He accordingly desired the advocate Duplessis, of whom mention has been already made, to lend his aid in bringing the matter to a crisis by considering what course had better be adopted towards the general body of the prisoners. There were, he observed, three ways of proceeding:—To continue the trial, which was not now the wish of the king; to pass sentence on the most guilty—such as Lesage, Guibourg, and the girl Voisin; or to transport without sentence the the American islands, at St. Domingo. Colbert himself preferred the adoption of the second expedient, on the condition of also confining some twenty of the minor culprits in one of the prisons near Paris, and of keeping the rest *"au secret le plus rigoureux."*

Duplessis eagerly took up the matter, but it is more necessary for us to follow the details of his arguments and opinions with reference to the persons of quality chiefly compromised, set forth, as we have found them, by M. Pierre Clement, of the Institute of France, who has examined all the original documents bearing upon the question, the conclusion at which he arrived being the essential point. After pointing out, as Colbert had done, that various courses might be taken, he advised that all the prisoners should be summarily dealt with, insisting strongly upon the necessity of putting no more of them to the question, and that all the proceedings should be burnt. With certain reservations, the advice of Duplessis prevailed. The papers were not destroyed, nor were all the prisoners sentenced; but sacrifices enough were made.

La Reynie's report tells us how the majority of the accused were disposed of—the *canaille*, be it remembered, and not the king's mistresses or the courtiers who had been implicated in these dangerous and disreputable transactions. Thirty-six persons were put to death, among whom were La Voisin (the elder), La Filastre, La Vigoreux, a certain Madame de Gadais, several priests, and Jean Maillard, an auditor of accounts, a suspected agent of Fouquet. A great number underwent imprisonment and deportation, and no fewer than eighty were detained by the king's order; and judgment suspended over not the least guilty of the series—such as the girl Voisin, Lesage Guibourg, and several others, whose depositions had pressed most heavily on Madame de Montespan, and the Duchess de Vivonne. What became of these people was never known, though the registers of the Bastille and remoter fortresses could doubtless have told.

Constituted by letters patent in the month of April, 1679, the Chamber of the Arsenal (or "Poison Chamber") was not dissolved till the end of July, 1681, a period of rather more than three years. The fact was announced in a letter from the king to the Chancellor Boucherat, in which it was stated that the principal authors of the crimes which had been brought to the knowledge of the commissaries of the court having been punished, it had been deemed advisable to dissolve the Chamber, in the same time providing for the security of the public. A royal ordonnance was also issued about the same time, the preamble of which set forth that "a great number of magicians and enchanters, lately arrived in France from foreign countries, had made many dupes and victims by practising vain curiosities and superstitions, and mingled sorcery and poisoning with impiety and sacrilege."

To remedy this evil, Louis the Fourteenth decreed that all fortune-tellers of both sexes should immediately leave the kingdom, and then ordered the penalty of death to be inflicted on whosoever should be convicted of having performed those sacrilegious and abominable masses, which had been one of the principal crimes borne witness to in the late trial. The sixth article of the ordonnance showed the uncertainty of the Chamber respecting the agency of mysterious poisons:—"Shall be reputed among the numbers not only those which may cause sudden and violent death, but those also which cause illnesses by gradually undermining health, whether the said poisons are simple, natural, or compounded by artistic means."

Finally, another article, which betrayed one of the chief pre-occupations of La Reynie, prohibited the employment as medicaments of certain creatures, such as serpents, toads, vipers, &c., without special permission, an injunction bearing on the love-powders destined for the king by Madame de Montespan, according to the testimony of various witnesses. What degree of culpability attached to the imperious favorite and the rest of the great personages involved in the wide-spread accusation which led to the establishment of the Poison Chamber of Paris, must rather be inferred than declared, but the morals of the time were such as to justify the worst suspicions.

SIR BOYLE'S BULLS.

We have all heard of Sir Boyle Roche's blunders. Dickens gives us an account of some of those which happily are preserved. In one of his speeches he said:—"Sir, I would give up half—nay, the whole of the Constitution to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary. Hearing that Admiral Howe was in quest of the French, he remarked somewhat pleasantly, that "the Admiral would sweep the French fleet off the face of the earth." By and by came dangerous times of disaffection, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir Boyle writes from the country to a friend in the capital this discouraging view of his position:—"You may judge, he says, "of our state, when I tell you that I walk this with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

On another occasion, when the famous letters to the *Public Advertiser* were attracting universal attention, Sir Boyle was heard to complain bitterly of the attacks "of a certain anonymous writer called Junius." He it was who recounted that marvellous performance in gymnastics, when, in a tumult of loyalty, he "stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign." He it was who denounced in withering language the apostate politician who "turned his back upon himself." He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious but partially confusant metaphor of the rat. "Sir," he said, addressing the Speaker of the Irish House, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air. But mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud."

Then was a famous speech which confounded generations. "I don't see, Mr. Speaker, why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity ever done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by the burst of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning. "By posterity, sir, I do not mean our ancestors, but those who come immediately after them." His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well meant, but equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night." He it was who stood for the proper dimensions of the wine-bottle, and proposed to Parliament that it should be made compulsory that "every pint bottle should contain a quart." Very pleasant and yet perfectly intelligible was his meaning, though it unhappily took the bovine shape, in his rebuke to the shoemaker when getting shoes made for his gouty limbs:—"I told you to make one larger than the other, and instead of that you have made one smaller than the other, just the opposite."

—The Government is about to build an army hospital at Utica, N. Y.

—Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, is writing articles in London in favor of the Danes.

—A new spider has been discovered at the Ararat diggings in Australia. It is about half the size of the common tarantula, and is banded longitudinally, with alternate stripes of very dark green and grey. The back is furnished with a kind of shell, to which there are fifty entrances, from which young spiders may be seen leaving and again returning after a short stay outside.

—Thomas L. Harris, in a poem entitled "An Epic of the Starry Heavens," published in 1854, has the following prediction:—

"O Earth, there doth even now for thee await
A fierce, red conflagration, that shall sweep
All forms of wrong like sparks into the deep.
Thy Robber Titans, Earth, who build on high
To impious Babylon of Slavery,
Seeing to 'scape the approaching flood, shall be
Scattered their very foot-prints none shall see,
The flowers of love and liberty shall bloom
On their forgotten tomb."

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Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. jel0-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stocking, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted by the
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 712 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
le26-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 19 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. m18-3m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Peasants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-2m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. [jel-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlor, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
Will find it to their interest to CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN A. SOUDER. jel-tf

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works—SEARS C. LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and Repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets. je8-tf

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON.
jal1-tf

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. BESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, promptly to another advance. jel4-3m

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is and ostensibly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
"To the Deaf.—I refer Von Moschzisker, Auriet, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 7, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 20th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for forty years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tiedal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. aug6-tf

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lavish sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it was long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by everyone. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 418 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-1y

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS AND CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. jal-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 25
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express 2 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, and 8 P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat from Philadelphia, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail $2 25
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Newtown, Sugar Hollow, Siloam, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5:45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage, but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtlandt street at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight